(c) and (d) All these projects (except Talcher STPP-II) are financed by World Bank/ADB and OECF. NTPC raises resources through various sources including market borrowing, syndicated loans, External Commercial Borrowings etc. to finance its expansion programmes. In principle indicative offers have also been received from financial institutions such as ICICI, IDBI etc. and from some of the Nationalised Public Sector Banks which will be considered as and when required.

**World Bank loan for power sector in Andhra Pradesh**

1659. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has recently cleared 210 million dollar loan for the power sector in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and how this loan is to be utilised; and

(c) the proposal for restructuring of power sector in Andhra Pradesh and the extent to which the power scarcity in. the State will be eliminated?

THE MINISTER OF POWER, MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI PR. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The World Bank loan of US $ 210 million under Adaptable Program Loan (APL-I) is proposed to be utilised for (0 Augmentation of Transmission system, (ii) Strengthening of the sub-transmission and Distribution System, (iii) Metering System Improvement, and (iv) Technical Assistance.

(c) Based on the recommendation of the High Level Committee formed by Government of Andhra Pradesh to study the status of the Power Sector, the reform initiatives of the Central Government, the Common Minimum National Action Plan for Power and keeping in view the reform process set in motion in other States, the Government of Andhra Pradesh formulated a detailed Power Sector policy envisaging the restructuring of the Power Sector through unbundling of the vertically integrated electricity board and facilitating the formation of commercially viable entities. An independent Regulatory Commission would be set up which would license the Transmission and Distribution entities which would also fix appropriate tariff and ensure optimum performance by the utilities. As a part of the Reform and Restructuring Policy, the Government proposes to distance itself from the operational managerial and regulatory functions relating to the Power Sector and provide the required autonomy to the newly formed entities. With these restructuring initiatives it is expected that the sector would achieve financial viability which would help in attracting fresh investments in transmission, distribution and generation for improved and efficient working of the sector leading to removal of scarcity in supply.

**क्षेत्र-वार विद्युत उत्पादन**

1660. **श्री कपिल सिब्बल** :

**श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया :**

क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सही है कि विद्युत उत्पादन के दृष्टिकोण से देश को अनेक क्षेत्रों में बांटा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं और क्या इन क्षेत्रों में विद्युत की खपत तथा विद्युत उत्पादन की मात्रा का अलग-अलग आंकलन किया गया है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1998-99 के दौरान प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में विद्युत की खपत और विद्युत की आवश्यक मात्रा कितनी कितनी थी, और

(घ) क्या अतिरिक्त विद्युत वाले क्षेत्रों से अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में विद्युत भेजने की व्यवस्था की गयी यदि हां, तो किस किस क्षेत्र से किस किस क्षेत्र को कितनी – कितनी बिजली दी गई?

**विद्युत मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री और गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोत मंत्री (श्री पी.आर. कुमारमंगलम) :** (क) और (ख)जी, हां । देश की विद्युत प्रणाली को विद्युत उत्पादन और आपूर्ति के दृष्टिकोण से उत्तरी,पूर्वी, दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी और उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों नामक पांच क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों में विभाजित किया गया है । विद्युत उपभोग और विद्युत उत्पादन के सबंध में सभी पांच क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से आंकलन किए जाते हैं।